And None Knows the Soldiers of Your Lord Except Him

It was clear even before the epic battle of Mosul that the insistence of the Rafida of Iraq to continue the war against the Islamic State in order to control the Muslims' cities at all costs will result, sooner or later, in their demise. The loses of that war were not limited to the destruction of their army, the death and injury of more than 100 thousand of their fighters, and the material losses estimated around hundreds of billions of dollars, which almost forced their government into bankruptcy and drowned it with debts it will not be able to pay back. The losses were not limited to that alone, for each consecutive Rafida government lost the support of the Rafida public after suspending all activities and services for the residents, which had continued for years of their rule. It promised them better services after the end of a war from which it still suffers, years after declaring its end, for the Khilafah soldiers insisted to keep it going until Allah rules between them and the mushrikin.

After the fall of the government of the taghut Nuri al-Maliki, as a result of the conquest of Mosul and other Iraqi cities by the mujahidin, the government of the taghut Haidar al-Abadi fell, as a result of the destructive economic collapse due to the ongoing war with the Khilafah soldiers. That government found itself forced to divide its budget to make many payments. It was required to pay the war debts, plus the complex interest, rebuild the areas that were destroyed by the Crusader coalition airplanes and the Rafidah army tanks and artillery, and rebuild the collapsed army and arm it and continue to fund many militias, while at the same time, it has to manage the economic life of the people and provide services for them throughout war time.

At the end, that government found itself unable to fulfill any of these necessary requirements. It needed to borrow more. It was trapped between the demands of the people and the looting of the militias and parties, until it failed to satisfy any of them. Then, the Rafida militias and Iran replaced it with the current government of the taghut Adil Abdul-Mahdi. Since its formation, the current government has been keen to integrate and enable the militias more into the government structure and abandon anyone else, similar to the behavior of the Nusayri regime in Sham. This resulted in the objection of the army officers and protest of the population in the streets as we see today.

Most likely, the protests we witness today will not result in the toppling of the Rafida regime nor will they lead to the break up of its militias. The leaders of the militias and Rafida parties will manage to contain them with the help of their masters in Tehran, the same way they contained the protests in Basra and the rest of the south last year, despite the fact that today's protests are bigger and louder. The reason being, the protesters do not have any self-defense mechanism or support of the interior and exterior powers. All these powers see the necessity of preserving the Rafida government and its parties and militias to main tain the sources of thievery and maintain the ongoing oil and construction contracts with the American and European companies, and to keep using those murtaddin as a sword in the hand of the Crusaders that is held against the necks of the Sunnis of Iraq and the region.

What concerns us is that it will result, by Allah's permission, in weakening the Rafida government more, and keeping its security force and militias busy with suppressing it and preventing its spread. That matter will increase the anger and complaints against it, and it will pave the way for bigger protests, especially as its patchwork solutions to placate the protesters will increase the financial burdens, until it reaches a point where it will not be able to manage the deteriorated situation of the country. This will lead to a true collapse of the government or its entering into a real war against the opposition among the Rafida, which will keep them busy from war against Sunnis, whom they fight now.

Also, what distinguish these protests from others is that the wave of animosity is expanding to include the tawaghit of the Rafida, their marjiyas and hawzas. The Rafida public see them today as the supporter of the government that kills them and suppresses them violently. The matter will slowly result in their rejection of the shirk false religion they believe in. They will discover that the slogans raised by their tawaghit with turbans, for the past hundreds of years ago, about the state of justice which is going to be built by the Rafida after their victory against the Sunnis, are all lies and illusions. They will realize that the tawaghit of the Rafida are not better than the tawagit of the Ba'ath party whom they used to fight and hate.

Another feature of these protests is the great animosity against the Rafida government of Iran. This matter is a good sign and indication of the occurrence of deeper divisions among the ranks of the mushrik Rafida. It will help to create groups that hate the tawaghit of Iran, their rulingof Iraq, and the Wilayat al-Faqih theory which is promoted by the tawaghit of Iran in all areas under their influence. Those opposed to it and its followers may cause future problems that will keep them busy from harming Muslims in Iraq, Sham, Yemen and elsewhere.

These protests led by demonstrators, mostly mushrik Rafida, against the Rafida government that controls Iraq, are not the first of its kind and will not be the last. Instead, they are a link that forms a long chain of crises and internal problems which will be facing the kafir government until Allah permits to break its back and enable the Khilafah soldiers to defeat it permanently, by Allah's permission. Allah says: "And none knows the soldiers of your Lord except Him. And mention of the Fire is not but a reminder to humanity" [Al-Muddaththir 31].